

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL X.

NO 125.

BUSINESS CARDS.
JOHN L. SCOTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
(Office Adjoining Yeoman Building.)
TENDERS his professional services to litigants and
lawyers who may have business to attend to in
any of the courts held in Frankfort; and especially to
those having business to transact in the Court of
Appeals and United States Court, or who may desire
land titles investigated, or abstracts of any of the
public records kept in any of the State offices at
Frankfort.
Will be pleased to refer to Judge Duvall, of the
Court of Appeals, Gov. Magoffin, and a number of
other leading citizens of the State.
no. 31 w&t-wt

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.
COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone.
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
deed t-w&t-wt

A. J. JAMES,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house. feb20 w&t-wt

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

LIGE ARNOLD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in any of the above counties promptly attended to.
april 5 w&t-wt

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on Market street. ma19 w&t-wt

GEORGE E. ROE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House. jan14 w&t-wt

JAMES P. METCALFE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's. feb22 w&t-wt

P. U. MAJOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House. Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 5th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

LAW NOTICE.

JAS. B. CLAY..... THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE,
WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit, and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, business confided to him at Frankfort.

Address Thomas B. Monro, Esq., Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Major. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention. apet 2 w&t-wt

G. W. CRADDOCK..... CHAS. F. CRADDOCK,
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. jan14 w&t-wt

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge. deel w&t-wt

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and in other Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

He will be Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be used or made by other Secs. and Com. Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.

Office, "Old Office," opposite Mansion House, Nov15 t-w&t-wt

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEENON,
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, tends his professional services to the citizens of the city and State. feb15 t-w&t-wt

Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d door from corner. apet 2 w&t-wt

A. CONERY,
(Successor to W. P. LOOMIS.)
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver-Ware, and Fancy Goods.

Office on Main street, and Jewelry repaired at short notice.

I'm retiring from business. I would return my thanks for the assistance I have received, and would recommend Mr. Conery to you as competent to conduct the business as my successor, having been with me for a number of years as Salesman and Watch-Maker. W. P. LOOMIS. sep13 w&t-wt

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records. sep13 w&t-wt

H. WHITTINGHAM,
NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENT,
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlys on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets. nov13 w&t-wt

Notice.
All persons indebted to the estate of Dr. C. G. Phythian, deceased, are requested to come forward and settle immediately; and those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them for adjustment. JOHN L. PHYTHIAN, Administrator. may5 w&t-wt

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICAL REPORT.

Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual
Organs in a state of Health and Disease.

PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS.

15¢ Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

ON A NEW METHOD of treating
Spermatorrhœa, Stricture of the Urethra, Impotency, Female Diseases, and all
affections of the reproductive system of both sexes, the infirmities of youth and maturity, from
the social life of both sexes, with a full treatise on SELF-
ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAK-
NESS, its deplorable consequences upon mind and
body, pointing out another plan of treatment, and
a successful mode of cure, as
shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful ad-
visor to the married, and those contemplating
marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition
in respect to the success of a marriage in a sealed wrapper on
the receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome disease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured themselves by certain practices, are well advised to consult
DR. DEWEES' FEMALE HOSPITAL, 100 W. 14th St.,
TO GET the cure and to be relieved of Obstructions, Ir-
regularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive of pregnancy," warranted not to injure the health. CAUTION!—It should not be used during pregnancy, as MISCHIEF would be the result, though always harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent by
mail.

The author may be consulted, either personally or by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats, and medicines sent to all parts of the country with complete instructions for self-treatment, secured from the author.

Address DR. T. WILLIAMS,
Consulting Surgeon Galen's Head Dispensary, 314,
Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson. Louis-
ville, Ky.

Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9, P. M., daily.
(Sundays, 9 to 12, A. M.) aug16 w&t-wt

JAS. P. MARSHALL..... JOHN A. DICKINSON.

NEW CARPET

AND
House Furnishing Store,
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
IMPORTERS & DEALERS,

79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, em-
bracing every variety, style, and quality of
handsome

Carpets, Floor and Cloths, Tassels, Corrals, Bands, Shades, Gimp, Green Baize.

Blankets, Mats, India & Coco Marting, Stair Rods, Curtains, Shade Trimmings, Crum Cloths, Green Baize.

BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We
also keep on hand and make to order Large Tarpaulins, Mosquito Biers, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our
stock being entirely new, and having been selected
with great care, we can offer such inducements in
styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west
of the mountains.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth St., Lou. Ky.
aug13 w&t-wt

PIANO TUNER.

IT GIVES US PLEASURE TO AN-
OUNCE to the public that we have
made a permanent arrangement with

THOS. G. POINSETT,

The best tuner and repairer of Pianos in the West.
All orders sent to shall be promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

TRIPP & CRAGG,
No. 321, 109th 4th street, Louisville, Ky.
sept8 w&t-wt

HART & MAPOTHER,

Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets.

Louisville, Ky.,

EXECUTE in the highest style of art every
description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND CRAY-
ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c.
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NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.

Terms, \$1 50 per day.
aug2 w&t-wt

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FRANKFORT KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 20, 1860.

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS

IN Traveling and Walking Suits

C. T. MERRIMAN,

WILL offer on Monday his entire stock in

W. above the goods at greatly reduced prices.

50 Plain Eng Barge Suits at \$10 75

50 Flounced Eng Barge Suits at \$10 75

50 Quilted Skirts Eng Barge Suits at \$14 00

50 Chalet Suits from \$16 to \$18 00

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25 Suits in Summer Silk from \$20 to \$25 00.

C. T. MERRIMAN,
NATIONAL HOTEL BUILDING,
FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

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GOE. H. CARY..... R. L. TALBOT

SUCCESSIONS TO

(BELL, TALBOT & CO.)

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,

Oils, &c., & 4 Market street, between Third and

Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

Officer's attention paid to Physicians' orders.

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COPARTNERSHIP.

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Co-
partnship under the style and firm of S.

BANKER & CO., for the purpose of carrying on

the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods
Business.

At the old stand, 107 Fourth street, known as the

NEW YORK STORE, formerly occupied by D.

KEEHN, HEATH & CO.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

S. I. M. MAJOR. & CO.

ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS.

One copy, per annum, in advance. \$4 00

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 20, 1860.

Q^uHon. W. S. Featherston, Commissioner from the State of Mississippi to the State of Kentucky arrived in this city on yesterday.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CABINET.—Mr. Cobb's place in the Treasury has been filled, as our readers have been informed, by Hon. Philip Francis Thomas, of Maryland. Hon. J. S. Black, late Attorney General of the United States, has been transferred to the State Department vice Hon. Lewis Cass, whose resignation was announced a few days since. E. M. Stanton, of California, has been confirmed as Attorney General, vice Hon. J. S. Black. The Cabinet is now constituted as follows: Secretary of State, Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania; Secretary of the Treasury, Philip Francis Thomas, of Maryland; Secretary of War, Hon. J. B. Floyd, of Virginia; Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Isaac Toucey of Connecticut; Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi; Postmaster General, Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky; Attorney General, Hon. E. M. Stanton, of California.

Resignation of Gen. Cass.

Referring to the rumors afloat in regard to the resignation of Hon. Lewis Cass, the Washington Constitution says:

To avoid all misconstruction or misstatement of the reasons which caused this event, we have taken pains to ascertain the true cause. It is not that Gen. Cass differed from the President in regard to any portion of his late Message. On the great question of coercing a State to remain in the Union by military force, the President and Gen. Cass were perfectly united in opinion. The difficulty arose from the fact that Gen. Cass insisted that a naval and military force should be sent immediately to Charleston to reinforce the forts in that harbor; and the President was of opinion that there was no necessity for any such measures in order to secure the forts against attack. This being the President's conviction, he would not sanction a movement which might lead to collision and bloodshed in the present excited state of feeling in South Carolina, and other Southern States, and at a time when every friend of the Union is using his best efforts to prevent its dissolution, or, if that be not possible, to avert the adoption of any measure which would render its reconstruction hopeless.

The Washington City correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says a sharp correspondence passed between the President and the retiring Secretary; but this is mere rumor. The correspondence will doubtless be published in a few days.

Commissioners to the Southern States. The following is the list of Commissioners from Mississippi to the other Southern States, appointed by the Governor to solicit their cooperation in resisting the encroachments of Black Republicanism. Some of them have already been announced:

Virginia—Chief Justice C. P. Smith, of the high court.

Maryland—Judge A. H. Hardy, of the high court.

North Carolina—Hon. Jacob Thompson, present Secretary of the Interior.

South Carolina—Hon. C. E. Hooker, of Jackson.

Georgia—Judge Wm. L. Harris, of the high court.

Alabama—Ex Gov. Jos. W. Matthews, of Marshall.

Louisiana—Hon. Wirt Adams, of Jackson.

Texas—Hon. Edward M. Verger, of Jackson.

Arkansas—Col. George R. Fall, of Washington.

Tennessee—Attorney-General T. J. Wharton, of Jackson.

Kentucky—Hon. W. S. Featherston, of Holly Springs.

Missouri, Delaware, and Florida—Unappointed.

Hon. C. Posey, United States District Attorney for the Wilkinson District, Miss., has sent his resignation to the President.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.—The telegraph gives some news from the South Carolina Convention. In consequence of the smallpox having assumed an epidemic form, the members adjourned to Charleston.

The Convention met at Charleston Tuesday afternoon. Committees were appointed, and some discussion ensued, but nothing definite was done.

PACIFICATION.—It is said, by the Hartford Times, that Mr. Speaker PENNINGTON put nine indorsers of Helper's infamous book on the Special Committee of Thirty-Three, appointed to consider the state of the country.

The Catholic Standard, of New Orleans, favors the secession of the Southern States. The Boston Pilot, a Catholic organ, in its last issue, makes an exhibit of the wrongs of the South, and says that in the event of disunion, the people of the South have such local advantages, such agricultural prosperity, and such enterprising spirit, as will show them to be rather poor nor weak.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY.—The January number of the Seventh Volume of this fine Magazine is before us, and is in every respect a splendid number. It contains a large number of fine engravings, of which the "Eccle Homo," by Murillo, is worth the price of the whole. There is a vast amount of admirable reading matter of the very choicest character, which cannot fail to suit every taste. The exquisite novel, "Verona Brent; or, the Wayward Course of Love," will deeply interest and delight all our lady friends. The Fashion Department is unusually brilliant and ample, and contains an amount of interesting matter in all that relates to fashion, fancy work, &c., &c., which every lady should know. This being the first number of a new volume, is the best possible time to subscribe. Subscription, \$3 per year; can be sent to Frank Leslie, 19 City Hall Square, N. Y.

Stop at the United States Hotel when visiting the city of Louisville. The proprietors are gentlemen, and the house is second to none in the West.—Indiana State Republican.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 13, 1860.
Editor Frankfort Yeoman: The people of Kentucky are, and have been for some weeks, engaged in holding "Union" meetings—speaking words, it is hoped, will exert a potent influence on the distracted and discordant elements which have raged with such fearful violence since the election of Lincoln, and which threaten the dismemberment and destruction of the Republic.

The great commercial metropolis of Kentucky has spoken to the nullifiers North and the secessionists South, and has taken her position in the great struggle which is convulsing the nation from center to circumference, and is spreading gloomy apprehension over the minds and hearts of men everywhere throughout the country.

In a time like this, he who would not do all in his power to avert the terrible evils impending over the Constitution and the Union, is recreant to his duty as a patriot who loves that Union and respects that Constitution—who earnestly desires the preservation of the one and the protection of the other against all dangers that may threaten them. It is a time that calls for a calm, dispassionate consideration of the dangers that are impending over us—of the causes that have produced those disastrous effects—the best means of removing those causes, and thus give peace, quiet, and safety to a warring, distracted, and imperiled nation.

In attempting to accomplish this patriotic purpose, the first question to be settled is, What is the danger by which we are threatened? Promptly the answer comes up from every quarter—Division by the secession of some of the Southern States. This is the great and pressing peril we are all anxiously seeking the best means to avert. All other considerations are lost—swallowed up in the one all-absorbing question—How may we save the Union? It was the great issue vainly sought to be forced on the consideration of the people in the late election; it is now the one theme—the one thought of all men everywhere.

Now for the cause or causes of this danger. In pointing out what I believe to be those causes, I propose to deal in plain, simple facts, known to be facts by all intelligent men, and such as I conceive cannot be denied without a flagrant disregard of truth and honesty, or the exhibition of a culpable ignorance of passing events. First, then, in an enumeration of the causes that have produced these deplorable effects: Is the existence in the extreme South of a factious band of malcontents, under the lead of such men as Yancey, of Alabama; Calhoun, of Georgia; and Rett, of South Carolina, who are now, and have for some time been disunionists for the sake of disunion—men who honestly believe the interests of their respective States would be greatly benefited by a separation from the North, the establishment of a Southern confederacy, the re-opening of the African slave trade, and the subjugation and annexation to that confederacy of Mexico and Central America, to furnish a field for the employment of the increase in slave property growing out of the importation of negroes from Africa, and who know that their purposes can never be accomplished while they remain as they are now—component parts of the Union—because the spirit of those resolutions is the quintessence of conservatism; for they pledge the city of Louisville to the preservation of the established government until the "aggressions of the North shall become more intolerable than revolution." And that, too, after making the declaration that "aggressions on the institution of Slavery in our State is equally an aggression on the rights of all," in other words, asserting that such aggressions on the rights of Kentucky as those committed by Brown in Virginia, and Montgomery in Missouri, and Kansas, are not "more intolerable than revolution," and pledging Kentucky to "stand by the Union until the aggressions upon her constitutional rights become more intolerable than revolution;" in other words, more intolerable than those aggressions that have already been committed on other slave States, and which one of the resolutions asserts was committed on the rights of all the States in the South?

And what is the tone and temper of this whole series of resolutions, as well as all others? Conciliatory from beginning to end, with not enough of spirit and firmness in them to give them the character of a demand on the energy of the Union in either section, or to entitle them to a particle of the moral influence it was hoped they would exert on the two sections of the country. They do nothing under Heaven but "appeal" to our Southern brethren, and "insist" that aggression shall cease, and "insist" on the protection of our rights, and "insist" on a repeal of all nullifying laws. You look in vain throughout the resolutions for a single demand upon either the nullifiers in the North or the secessionists in the South; you search vainly for any of that bold, emphatic, and positive spirit that always characterizes the language and the conduct of a true Kentuckian, when he believes his rights are being trampled on, and that it is his duty to speak and act in order to maintain them. But there is another and a greater objection to these Union resolutions. I will state it briefly as possible, for this letter has already reached a greater length than was intended.

The whole country is anxious to know what position the border States, Kentucky, Virginia, and Missouri, will take, in the event of a collision between a seceding State or States, and the Federal Government. It was expected that these meetings would place Kentucky in a plain and unmistakable position with reference to that question. It is the existence in the free States of a party—conceived in a false idea of liberty and philanthropy—born of a wild fanaticism on the subject of the rights of man—and which has grown to its present gigantic proportions on an abundant diet of hypocritical cant, seasoned with specious appeals to a morbid sympathy for an "oppressed," and "down-trodden" race of human beings, and to an equally powerful and more reasonable spirit of human action, the self-interest of the laboring classes of the North, whose credulity has been played on by unprincipled leaders, with false arguments based on the doctrine of an irrepressible conflict between free and slave labor—a party cloaked in the attractive habiliments of progressive conservatism, to conceal the hideous nature of its antagonism to constitutional rights and guarantees; and under cover of its boasted conservatism, striking a blow at the slave interests of the South, deadly enough to satisfy the bitter animosity of Summer, Giddings, or any other of the most ultra of the Abolitionists. There is no need to examine the political creed of this party to learn its true character; nor, indeed, would there be much of what is called common sense in confining ourselves to the public profession of principles and purposes put forth by this Republican party, where we have the more conclusive and satisfactory evidence of its actions, to give us an insight into its real character. What are those actions?

First, no one can deny that the anti-slavery sentiment of the North is responsible for the outrages committed in Virginia by John Brown; or that it is responsible for the villainy of the men who incited the negroes in Texas to the commission of the most heinous crimes; or that it is responsible for the outrageous conduct of Montgomery in Kansas; or that it is responsible for the action of eleven of the free States that have nullified the fugitive slave law. Neither can it be denied that the Republican party is the embodiment of that anti-slavery sentiment of the North. And it is equally true that Abraham Lincoln, the President elect, is the embodiment of Republicanism.

We are told that when inquiries are made of that distinguished individual as to what the policy of his administration will be, he invariably answers by referring his interrogator to the Chicago platform and his speeches made in connection with Judge Douglas for the Senate in 1858.

Complying with his direction, we find, on an examination of those speeches, that Mr. Lincoln is fully committed to the doctrines of an "irreducible conflict," of abolitionism, and of negro equality. These statements are not made loosely, or without perfectly satisfactory proof of their truth. I can arraign Mr. Lincoln for trial before any court on these charges, take those speeches and that platform as testimony, and convict him on every count in the indictment, I care not who defends him.

So long as this third cause of the danger surrounding us continues to exist, the efforts of conservative men in the South to crush out the disunion sentiment and the party holding it, will be completely paralyzed, and can be productive of nothing but an increase of disunion strength growing out of the alleged faithlessness of Southern conservatives to the rights of the Southern people. The simple assertion of that proposition must, it seems to me, carry conviction with it.

Then, to recapitulate briefly what we have thus far ascertained in the investigation of this most serious question, the danger consists in the threatened dissolution of the Union; and the causes that have produced this danger are, the ex-

sistence of the Yancey-Rhett-Cobb Keitt-Scessionist-Dissension party of the South, the Seward-Sumner-Giddings-Smith-Abolition-Dissension party of the North, and the Abolition-Black Republican-Nullification party, under the lead of Abraham Lincoln, President elect.

If these propositions are true—and contradiction of their truth is denied—the conclusion of the investigation as to the best remedy for existing evils, is plain and easy.

Let the North discharge its duty to the Union in this crisis by sternly rebuking and emphatically denouncing that fanaticism of its people which has prompted them to trample on the Constitution and nullify the laws; by giving the South unmistakable assurance of a firm determination on her part to henceforth enforce all the laws, and particularly the Fugitive Slave Law, under all circumstances and at all costs. On the other hand, let the South discharge its duty to the Union, in this crisis, by rebuking and denouncing the fanaticism of its people, who madly insist on the resolutions adopted by those meetings, I do think they are dictated by a policy at once weak, ineffectual, and suicidal—a policy that will almost inevitably lead to the destruction of right after right of the Southern States, until they are slowly but surely degraded into a condition of vassalage of social and political subjection, in comparison with which the condition of the colonies before the revolution would be a freedom worth fighting for. Let us be done with this temporising, conciliatory, and senselessly conservative policy, and calmly, coolly, dispassionately set forth our wrongs, point out the remedies, demand our rights, and then enforce them, cost what it may.

Mr. N. G. Taylor, late an elector on the Bell and Everett ticket in Tennessee, made a speech in Nashville, a few days ago, in which he "strenuously advocated the doctrine of coercing a State," and said that, "if necessary, fifty thousand swords would leap from their scabbards in the hands of East Tennesseans to enforce and sanctify coercion in obedience to the call of the Federal Government." The Memphis Appeal, late a Douglas organ, closes a sharp notice of this infamous harangue thus:

"Mr. N. G. Taylor, late an elector on the Bell and Everett ticket in Tennessee, made a speech in Nashville, a few days ago, in which he "strenuously advocated the doctrine of coercing a State," and said that, "if necessary, fifty thousand swords would leap from their scabbards in the hands of East Tennesseans to enforce and sanctify coercion in obedience to the call of the Federal Government."

We want it to go out for our friends in the South and our foes of the North, that this is a vile libel upon the honest yeomanry of our State, and it is tested by the ballot-box, would be overwhelmingly condemned in the proportion of one thousand to one! So far from giving adherence to this abhorrent programme, we can safely say that a hundred thousand swords will "leap from their scabbards" in the hands of Tennessee to wreak annihilating vengeance upon the head of that recreant Southerner who dares obey the coercive pronouncements of an Abolition tyrant! We would advise this chivalrous coercer either to cease the utterance of this cut and dried campaign harangue, which has abhorredly fulfilled its mission during the past summer, or else to emigrate to some non-slaveholding State, where his sentiments may better be in consonance with the insolent tone of the Black Republican press.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—The Ironton (Ohio) Register says:

On Tuesday of last week, Deputy U. S. Marshal Roadarmour, of Ironton, arrested a young man and woman, brother and sister, fugitive slaves from Floyd county, Kentucky. The fugitives were under the guidance of Jim Ditcher, a free mulatto, who has lived about Ironton for several years; and as they were about to get aboard of the cars at Washington Switch, on the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, Roadarmour, who was on board with the fugitives, laid hands on them, and took them back to Kentucky. Jim Ditcher made good his escape, at 2:40 p.m., and has not since been heard of hereabouts.

The mother of these fugitives left them, and remains in this county, the owner not choosing to take her back, on account of her advanced years. The reclaimed fugitives are cousins of the famous Polly negroes, whose right to freedom has already been committed on other slave States, and which one of the resolutions asserts was committed on the rights of all the States in the South.

And what is the tone and temper of this whole series of resolutions, as well as all others? Conciliatory from beginning to end, with not enough of spirit and firmness in them to give them the character of a demand on the energy of the Union in either section, or to entitle them to a particle of the moral influence it was hoped they would exert on the two sections of the country. They do nothing under Heaven but "appeal" to our Southern brethren, and "insist" that aggression shall cease, and "insist" on the protection of our rights, and "insist" on a repeal of all nullifying laws. You look in vain throughout the resolutions for a single demand upon either the nullifiers in the North or the secessionists in the South; you search vainly for any of that bold, emphatic, and positive spirit that always characterizes the language and the conduct of a true Kentuckian, when he believes his rights are being trampled on, and that it is his duty to speak and act in order to maintain them. But there is another and a greater objection to these Union resolutions. I will state it briefly as possible, for this letter has already reached a greater length than was intended.

LATER.—The Convention assembled at noon. Senator Jamison was temporary President. The call is now progressing for the delegates from districts and parishes to enroll their names. A written invitation from the Legislature to the Convention to participate at the inauguration of the Governor, at 2 o'clock, was laid upon the table till the Convention organized. The enrollment of the names was then continued. The outside attendance at the Convention is small. Some of the members of the Convention are young in appearance, but generally they are of middle age. So far they are calm and impassioned.

In the Legislature nothing is transpiring in either branch. The inauguration ceremonies took place at 2 o'clock. There is hardly a doubt about the small-pox being an epidemic here. It also prevails at Camden. A general stampede from Columbia may be anticipated, and then the disease may spread over the State.

COURT OF APPEALS.—TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Arnold v. Dol, Garrow, Garrison, Samuel v. Salter, Garrison, Baker v. Smith, Pulsifer, Armstrong v. Moore, Mason; were affirmed.

Grindall v. Hoxie, Mason; reversed.

Chinn v. Shanks, Mason; affirmed.

Glasscock v. Sharp, Marion; affirmed.

ORDERS.

J. C. Hornbeck's widow & his v. Anderson's ex'r. Bullitt; petition for rehearing filed.

J. C. Hornbeck's widow & his v. Anderson's ex'r. Bullitt; order for rehearing filed.

Teeter v. Pierce's adm'r, Garrison; petition for rehearing filed and response filed.

Slaughter v. Burnett, Laurel; order of affirmance as delay case set aside and motion overruled.

Ball v. Vanarsdale, Boyle; dismissed per agreement filed.

Myers v. O'hier, Knox; affirmed.

Henderson v. Bartell, Henderson; affirmed.

Hardeman v. Ham, Fleming; affirmed.

Anderson & Butts v. Peck, Fleming; were submitted on brief.

Barrett v. Griffith et al., Daviess; argued by Harlan for appellants, and H. S. Baldwin for respondent.

Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Hardeman v. Ham, Fleming; affirmed.

Edwards & Butts v. Peck, Rowan; affirmed.

Ball v. Vanarsdale, Boyle; reversed.

Jackson et al. v. Lewis et al., Madison; reversed.

ORDERS.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

XXXVII CONGRESS - Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—SENATE.—Mr. Clark's resolution of inquiry, requesting the President to inform the Senate what number of men are stationed at Forts Moultrie and Sumpter, and whether in his judgment the number was sufficient to defend those forts against any attack or domestic violence—whether additional men had been ordered to either of the said forts or any steps taken to put them in condition to resist any attack—in whose custody the arsenal at Charlestown is placed; what arms and property are there kept or removed, by whom; why said arms are not put in the possession of the officers of the United States upon requisition, or if it has been refused, and what instructions have been given to the officers of the said forts in case of a demand to surrender them by any person or authority made upon them; also copies of any correspondence between the Commander-in-Chief of the American army, relative to the necessity of supplying the officers of said forts with provision, was taken up.

Mr. Brown objected to its consideration, and it was laid over.

Fourteen thousand copies of the President's message and accompanying documents were ordered.

Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution for the repeal of the resolution of June 15th, for the relief of W. H. DeGroot, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Green moved that Wednesday and Thursday of next week be set apart for Territorial business.

At 1 o'clock Mr. Powell's resolution was taken up.

Mr. Wade said he had very little faith in argument, under the circumstances now existing. He did not understand that anything growing out of the recent election was any cause for the present condition of the country. If the papers are to be credited, there is a reign of terror in the South equal to that in Paris. He did not blame the South, for they had been led to believe the Republican party will trample on all their rights, and this by the avowed enemies at the North. He would be the last man to advocate laws derogatory to the interests of any other State. These Personal Liberty bills were not made to degrade the South, but to protect the free States from unlawful seizures. Where the South have lost one man, we have ten by unlawful mobs. The South own the Senate and the Presidency.

Mr. Cochrane offered an amendment, to include therein the repeal of all personal liberty bills, so called. [Applause.]

Mr. Sherman wished Mr. Adrian to accept another amendment, so as to include all nullification laws.

Mr. Adrian objected.

Mr. Lovejoy said that the previous question was ordered on the resolution before Mr. Cochrane's amendment was accepted.

Mr. Adrian said he himself had ordered the previous question so amended. [Cries of "Question" from the Democratic side.] The House proceeded to vote on ordering the main question.

Mr. Barksdale said—The gentlemen having taken this matter into their own hands, must decide it themselves. He had no proposition for a compromise to make, and none to receive.

Mr. Singleton agreed with his colleague, saying he had no advice to give to Mississippi, and if he had, his State would not heed it.

Mr. Sherman again ineffectually endeavored to have the words "all nullifying laws" inserted after the words "Personal Liberty bill," and was called to order from the opposite side of the house. [A voice—"No such statutes on the book."]

The main question was ordered; 166 against 55.

Mr. Washburne, of Me., endeavored to make an explanation, and was called to order amid confusion and cries of "question."

Mr. Lovejoy offered a resolution making a similar declaration to Mr. Adrian's, with the addition of recommending a repeal of all nullification laws, and asserting that it is the duty of the President to protect and defend the property of the United States.

Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were referred to the committee.

more effectually protect the rights of the citizens of the United States. It provides punishment for the obstruction of the Fugitive Slave Law, and damages for the loss of a rescued slave, double the amount, to be recovered by action in the States or Federal courts. Referred.

Mr. Scott introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to contract with the Pony Express for the transportation of the Government mail matter. Referred to the Post-office Committee.

Mr. Sickler introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Post-office Committee to report a bill establishing a metropolitan letter delivery within a circuit of twelve miles of the City Hall, New York.

Mr. Adrian offered the following:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and its ready and faithful observance a duty of all good and law abiding citizens; therefore,

Resolved, That we deplore the spirit of disobedience to the Constitution wherever manifested, and that we earnestly recommend the repeal of all statutes by the State Legislatures in conflict with and in violation of that sacred instrument, and the laws of Congress passed in pursuance thereof.

Fourth, Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another by land, navigable rivers, or sea.

Fifth, Congress shall have power by law to pay an owner, who shall apply, to the full value of a fugitive slave, in all cases where the marshal is prevented from discharging his duty by force or rescue made after arrest. In such cases the owner shall have power to sue the county in which the violence or rescue was made, and the county shall have the right to sue the individual who committed the wrong, in the same manner as the owner could sue.

Sixth, No future amendment or amendments shall affect the preceding articles—and Congress shall never have power to interfere with slavery within the States where it is now permitted.

The last resolution declares that the Southern States have a right to the faithful execution of the law for the recovery of slaves, and such laws ought not to be repealed or modified so as to impair their efficiency. As to all laws in conflict with the Fugitive Slave Law, it shall not be improper for Congress to ask their repeal. The Fugitive Slave Law ought to be so altered as to make the fee of the Commissioner equal, whether he decided for or against the claimant; and the clause authorizing the person holding the warrant to summon a *posse comitatus* to be modified so as to restrict it to cases where violence or rescue is attempted. The laws for the suppression of the African slave trade ought to be effectually executed.

The bill for the admission of Kansas was taken up, on motion of Mr. Green, and was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Powell's resolution was taken up, and after the discussion of points of order, Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, yielded the floor to Mr. Hale.

Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, suggested that the resolution of Mr. Powell for the committee be adopted, that they might go to work to make an effort to save the country.

Mr. Powell's resolution was adopted, and the President was authorized to form the committee.

Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were referred to the committee.

No objection was made from the Democratic side.

Mr. Lovejoy moved a suspension of the rules. Mr. Burnett did not see why his friends should not vote on this resolution, and wished to offer an amendment, which Mr. Lovejoy refused to accept.

Mr. Crawford raised a point that the resolution was not in order, which the Speaker overruled. Mr. Crawford said they were now undertaking to fool each other. Let a resolution be introduced showing what Southern rights are, and vote upon it.

Mr. Logan said the only objection he had to the resolution was that it said "law abiding citizens." He thought all men should respect the Constitution.

Mr. Lovejoy modified his resolution by striking out the words "law-abiding."

Cries of "question" from the Republican side.

Mr. Barksdale believed this resolution was intended as a fraud on the people of the country, for its author had been declared that he was opposed to the rendition of slaves, and dare not deny it.

Renewed cries of order.

Mr. Lovejoy replied: "That has nothing to do with this resolution."

Mr. Huges wanted to know whether there were any nullification acts except Personal Liberty Bills.

There was no response.

The resolution was adopted by 124 votes. No. 55.

Mr. Hill, before the result was announced, confessed his astonishment and gratification at the exhibition on the part of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. Lovejoy objected to Mr. Hill's giving an interpretation to his proposition.

The Speaker said a debate was not in order.

Mr. Hill, resuming, It affords me, nevertheless, a great satisfaction.

Mr. Florence. The gentleman has forgotten that.

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

[Laughter.]

Mr. Lovejoy. Then there's some hopes for you. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Belcher believed the effect of the resolution was the countenancing of civil war, and therefore declined to vote.

Mr. Belcher did not believe the resolution admitted of any construction. For himself, he would not vote for anything looking to the use of force by the President.

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